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CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371												
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED											
PCT/JP98/04125 September 11, 1998 TITLE OF INVENTION	September 12, 1997											
TITLE OF INVENTION Mammalian Genes Involved in Circadian Periods												
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Yoshiyuki Sakaki, Hajime Tei												
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the	following items and other information:											
1. X This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.												
2. This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing un												
 This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. 												
5 X A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))												
a. is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the Ir	ternational Bureau).											
b. A has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. is not required, as the application was filed in the United States R	eceiving Office (PO/HS)											
6. X A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371												
7. Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Ar												
a. are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the l	nternational Bureau).											
b. have been transmitted by the International Bureau.	ı											
c. L have not been made; however, the time limit for making such am	endments has NOT expired.											
d. have not been made and will not be made.												
8 A cath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(s)(4))												
All bath of declaration of the inventor(s) (33 0.s.c. 3/1(c)(4)). (unsign												
10. A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).	Report under PCT Article 36											
Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:												
An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.	:											
12. An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in complia	nce with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.											
13 X A FIRST preliminary amendment.												
A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.												
14 A substitute specification.												
15 A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.												
16. X Other items or information: Verified Statement Claiming	Small Entity Status											
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514 Rectarcile PCII/PTO--- P.O. MARU2000 C ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/JP98/04125 SPO-108 CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY 17. X The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO · International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO...... \$840.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)\$670.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT = 840.00 Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)). CLAIMS NUMBER FILED NUMBER EXTRA RATE Total claims 13 X \$18.00 -20 =0 0.00 Independent claims 11 8 624.00 -3 = X \$78.00 S MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable) 0.00 + \$260.00 TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS \$1,464.00 Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. A Small Entity Statement \$ -732.00must also by filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28). 732.00 SUBTOTAL Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than 20 30 0.00 \$ months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)). 732.00 TOTAL NATIONAL FEE \$ Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be \$ 0.00 accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property \$ TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED 732.00 Amount to be refunded \$ charged: A check in the amount of \$_ to cover the above fees is enclosed. Please charge my Deposit Account No. 19-0065 in the amount of \$\frac{732.00}{}\text{ to cover the above fees.} A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. X The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0065. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status, SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

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38,261

REGISTRATION NUMBER



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Serial or Patent No.			,	Docket No SPO-108
Filed or Issued:	March 10, 2000	PANDANDI CE		
For:	Mammalian Genes Involved in C	Circadian Periods		

VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY

			STATUS (37 CFR 1.9 (f) a	and 1.27 (b)) – I	NDIVIDU	JAL		
									ion 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United in Circadian Periods described in
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SPO-108

SPECIFICATION

MAMMALIAN GENES INVOLVED IN CIRCADIAN PERIODS

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to mammalian genes whose expression changes with a circadian period.

Background Art

Many biochemical processes, physiological processes, and behavioral processes in various organisms ranging from microorganisms to vertebrates exhibit circadian rhythms (Edmunds, L. N. J., Cellular and Molecular Basis of Biological Clock, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1988). Several genes have been suggested to be involved in circadian rhythms.

For example, two mammalian circadian clock mutations have been confirmed thus far. They are Clock of the mouse (Vitaterna, M. H., et al., Science 264: 719-725, 1994) and tau of the hamster (Ralph, M. R. and Menaker, M., Science 241: 1225-1227, 1988). The Clock gene has recently been identified and is believed to encode a transcription factor in the circadian clock (Moor, R. Y. and Eichler, V. B., Brain Res. 42: 201-206: 1972; Stephan, F. K. and Zucker, I., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 69: 1583-1586, 1972). On the other hand, the tau gene has not yet been cloned.

The period (per) gene has been isolated from *Drosophila* as a gene necessary for the expression of circadian rhythms for locomotive activities and eclosion behavior (Konopka, R. J. and Benzer, S., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 68: 2112-2116, 1971). In the brain of the fly the oscillation of the levels of the per mRNA and of the PERIOD (dPER) protein are thought to determine the rhythms (Hardin, P. E., et al., Nature 343: 536-540, 1990; Zerr, D. M., et al., J. Neurosci. 10: 2749-2762, 1990). However, per homologues in other organisms than insects have not been identified.

35 Disclosure of the Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide novel

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mammalian proteins and the genes thereof that are involved in the circadian period. More specifically, the object is to provide mammalian proteins and the genes thereof that are functionally equivalent to those of the *Drosophila* period (per) gene product.

To attain the above object, the present inventors focused on a region expected to play a functionally important role within the Drosophila gene known to be involved in the circadian rhythms, and performed a type of PCR, which had been developed on our own, using the primers designed based on the sequence of the region. As a result, we succeeded in isolating a human gene that corresponds to the above-mentioned Drosophila gene. We also succeeded in isolating a mouse gene that corresponds to the human gene by using the isolated human gene as a probe. Furthermore, we analyzed structures of the proteins encoded by the human and the mouse genes thus isolated and discovered that these proteins highly conserve the functional domains and the structural domains that have been identified in the Drosophila protein. In addition, analysis of the expression of the isolated mouse gene in the suprachiasmatic nucleus, which is the region responsible for functioning as a circadian pacemaker in the mammalian brain, revealed that the expression of the gene fluctuates with a circadian period.

Namely, the present invention relates to proteins and the genes thereof that are involved in the circadian periods of mammals, and more specifically to

- 25 (1) a protein derived from a mammal whose expression level in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) fluctuates with a circadian period,
 - (2) a protein of (1) wherein the mammal is a human,
 - (3) a protein of (1) wherein the mammal is a mouse,
- (4) a protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in 30 the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) comprising the amino acid sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 1 or said sequence in which one or more amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added,
 - (5) a protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) comprising the amino acid sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 2 or said sequence in which one or more amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added,

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- (6) a protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) encoded by the DNA having a sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or by DNA that hybridizes with the DNA described in SEQ ID NO: 3,
- 5 (7) a protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) encoded by the DNA having a sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 4 or by DNA that hybridizes with the DNA described in SEQ ID NO: 4,
 - (8) DNA encoding any of the proteins of (1) to (5),
- 10 (9) DNA having the sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or DNA that hybridizes with the DNA having the sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3, wherein the DNA encodes a protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN),
 - (10) DNA having the sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 4 or DNA that hybridizes with the DNA having the sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 4, wherein the DNA encodes a protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN),
 - (11) a vector carrying any of the DNA of (8) to (10),
 - (12) a transformant expressibly retaining any of the DNA of (8) to (10), and
 - (13) a method for producing any of the proteins of (1) to (7), the method comprising culturing the transformant of (12).

Herein, the "circadian periods" means the activity rhythms with a period of approximately 24 hours which are observed in a wide variety of behaviors such as endocrine secretions and body temperature, blood pressure, sleep-wakefulness, and others of an organism.

The expression of the protein of the present invention oscillates autonomously with a circadian period in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN), which is a major circadian pacemaker of the mammalian brain (Moor, R. Y. and Eichler, V. B., Brain Res. 42: 201-206: 1972; Stephan, F. K. and Zucker, I., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 69: 1583-1586, 1972). The amino acid sequences of the proteins derived from the human and the mouse included in the present invention are shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2, respectively. The amino acid sequences of these two mammalian proteins fairly

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homologous with that of the *Drosophila* protein (the period gene product) (Citri, Y., et al., Nature 326: 42-47, 1987). The period gene is required for the expression of the circadian rhythms of locomotive activities and hatching behavior in *Drosophila* (Konopka, R. J. and Benzer, S., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 68: 2112-2116, 1971). The oscillations of its mRNA and protein levels in the fly brain are thought to determine the rhythms (Hardin, P. E., et al., Nature 343: 536-540, 1990; Zerr, D. M., et al., J. Neurosci. 10: 2749-2762, 1990). These two proteins show highly homologous with the *Drosophila* protein in the PAS domains which have been suggested to be structurally and functionally important based on the genetic and biochemical studies (Baylies, M. K. et al., Nature 326: 390-392, 1987; Saez, L. and Young, M. W., Neuron 17: 911-920, 1996).

Recently King et al. have cloned the mammalian "Clock" gene, which encodes a bHLH-PAS-polyQ polypeptide (King, D. P., et al., Cell 89: 641-653, 1997; Antoch, M. P., et al., Cell 89: 655-667, 1997). The proteins of the present invention can form dimers with other molecules such as "CLOCK" by means of the PAS-PAS interaction in the circadian clock system.

The proteins of the present invention can be prepared as a recombinant protein utilizing the genetic recombinant technology, or as a natural protein. A recombinant protein can be prepared by culturing the cells transformed with DNA encoding the protein of the present invention as described later. A natural protein can be isolated, for example, from the somatic cell tissues, such as brain, pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, lung, placenta, heart, spleen, and testis using an affinity column with an appropriate carrier bound to an antibody that is prepared using the above-mentioned recombinant protein of the present invention.

It is possible for a person skilled in the art to prepare a protein substantially identical to the protein described in SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 2 by making amino acid substitutions and other modifications to the protein described in SEQ ID NO: 1 using known methods. Mutations of amino acids in a protein may also occur spotaneously. Thus, the present invention includes modified proteins that result from the modification of amino acids of the

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protein described in SEQ ID NO: 1 or 2 by substitution, deletion, or addition, and are involved in the formation of circadian rhythms in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN). The known methods to modify amino acids include the ODA (Oligonucleotide-directed Dual Amber)-LA PCR method (Hashimoto-Gotoh, T., et al., Gene 152: 271-275, 1995). The amino acids to be substituted are usually within 10 amino acids, preferably within 6 amino acids, and more preferably within 3 amino acids.

It is routine for one skilled in the art to obtain proteins that are substantially functionally equivalent to the protein described in SEQ ID NO: 1 or 2 from DNAs that are highly homologous with the DNA having a sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 4 and isolated from other organisms using such methods as the known hybridization technique (Church, G. M. and Gilbert, W., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81: 1991-1995, 1984; Sambrook, J., et al., Molecular Cloning, 2^{nd} ed., 1989) based on the DNA sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 4 (or part thereof). Thus the proteins encoded by the DNA that hybridizes with the DNA sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 4, which are involved in the formation of circadian rhythms in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN), are also included in the proteins of the present invention. The source of the DNA for hybridization includes mammals such as rats, dogs, cats, monkeys, whales, cattle, pigs, and horses. The DNA encoding the proteins from these other organisms should usually highly homologous with the DNA described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 4. "Being highly homologous" means having at least 60%, preferably at least 70%, more preferably at least 80%, and still more preferably at least 90% of sequence identity with the DNA described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 4. hybridization for isolating such DNAs can be performed, for example, in a mixture consisting of 6 x SSPE, 5 x Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS, 100 µl/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA, and 50% formamide, usually at 42°C, less stringently at 32°C, or more stringently at 65°C.

The present invention also relates to DNAs encoding the proteins of the present invention described above. The DNAs encoding the proteins of the present invention can be cDNA, genomic DNA, or synthetic DNA. The DNAs of the present invention can be

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utilized, for example, to manufacture the proteins of the present invention as recombinant proteins. Namely, the DNA encoding a protein of the present invention (for example, the DNA described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 4) is inserted into an appropriate expression vector, appropriate cells are transformed with the vector, the transformants are cultured, and the expressed protein is purified to prepare the proteins of the present invention as recombinant proteins.

The preferred cells used for the production of the recombinant proteins include E. coli, yeast, insect cells, and animal cells. The vectors used to express the recombinant proteins within these cells include the pET system, pAUR system, baculovirus vectors (pBlue Bac, etc.), and the CMV or RSV promoter-driven vectors, etc.

The transfection of the vector into the host cell can be done, for example, by electroporation for E. coli and yeast, and the liposome method for insect cells and animal cells. The lithium acetate method can also be used for yeast.

The recombinant protein can be purified from the transformant, for example, by ion exchange, gel filtration, or anti-Per antibody column chromatography.

The proteins or the DNAs of the present invention are applicable to treat disorders related to circadian rhythms, such as sleep phase delay syndrome, sleep phase progression syndrome, non-circadian sleep-wake syndrome, irregular sleep-wake disorder, and time difference syndrome (so-called jet lag). They are also applicable to the labor and health management of irregular night time workers and to prevention of night poriomania in dementia.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows the amino acid sequences within the PAS repeats (arrows) that were used to design the primers for IMS-PCR.

Figure 2 is a photograph showing an electrophoresis image of 3 bp ladder markers that were electrophoresed on a 10% non-denaturing PAGE gel in a non-continuous buffer solution system. A 10 bp DNA ladder (BRL) was electrophoresed on lane M.

Figure 3 is a photograph showing an electrophoresis image of

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IMS-PCR product (lanes marked with arrows) electrophoresed along with 59 bp, 65 bp, and 68 bp of the 3 bp ladder markers (lanes marked with asterisks).

Figure 4 shows an amino acid sequence comparison among the PERIOD family members. hDIAL, mDIAL, and PERIOD indicate the human, the mouse, and the Drosophila version of PERIOD, respectively. Shaded or dotted boxes indicate homologous sequences, and C1 through C6 indicate regions conserved among different Drosophila species.

Figure 5 shows an amino acid sequence comparison among the PERIOD family members. hDIAL, mDIAL, and PERIOD indicate the human, the mouse, and the Drosophila version of PERIOD, respectively. Shaded or dotted portions indicate homologous sequences. Sequences corresponding to NLS, the PAS-A repeats, the PAS-B repeats, and CLD are underlined, and the TG repeats (the SG repeats in the human and mouse PER) are boxed. Amino acid identities between the human PERIOD and the mouse PERIOD are indicated by asterisks above the human PERIOD sequence. The identities and homologies between the mammalian PERIOD and the Drosophila PERIOD are indicated by asterisks and open circles below the Drosophila PERIOD sequence.

Figure 6 is a photograph showing the northern blot analysis of hPER. hPER was bound to the filter as a probe, and then G3PDH was bound as a loading control.

Figure 7 is a photograph showing the northern blot analysis of mPer. mPer was bound to the filter as a probe, and then G3PDH was bound as a loading control.

Figure 8 is a photograph showing the results of in situ hybridization of mPer in the mouse brain under the LD (top) and the DD (bottom) conditions. SCN is indicated by arrows. indicates 2 mm.

Figure 9 shows the results of quantification of in situ hybridization data under the LD (top) and the DD (bottom) conditions. Each data point is the average \pm SEM (n=5). significance at the 1% significance level, and * at the 5% significance level, compared with the values at ZT16 and CT16. The white portion of the bar represents the light period, and the black

portions the dark periods.

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Figure 10 shows the results of the competitive RT-PCR analysis on the mPer mRNA under the LD (top) and the DD (bottom) conditions. $\Delta mPer$ indicates a competitive factor for mPer and $\Delta \beta$ -actin indicates a competitive factor for β -actin. The white portion of the bar represents the light period, and the black portions the dark periods.

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

The present invention is illustrated in detail below with reference to the following examples, but is not to be construed as being limited thereto.

Example 1 Isolation of the mammalian homologues of per

In order to isolate the mammalian homologues of per, the inventors have developed a novel method, intramodule scanning (IMS) -PCR. The principle of the method is based on the fact that in the human genome short stretches of DNA sequences (modules) that encode short polypeptide fragments (motifs) are scattered over long genomic distances. If a sufficient number of "intramodule scanning" primers are used to cover the entire length of a gene, the module can be screened with equal frequencies irrespective of their expression levels.

Genetic and biochemical studies have suggested that the PAS domains in dPER are structurally and functionally important (Baylies, M. K. et al., Nature 326: 390-392, 1987; Saez, L. and Young, M. W., Neuron 17: 911-920, 1996). Therefore, we designed 18 different primers corresponding to the internal sequences of the dPER PAS-A and PAS-B repeats (Figure 1). The sequences of the degenerate primer pairs for the PAS-A and PAS-B repeats are as follows:

GTGCTGGGCTACCCN(A/C)GNGA;

30 CTGGGCTACCCCC(A/G)(A/G)GANATG;
GGCTACCCCC(A/G)(A/G)GANATGTGG;
CTGGGCT(A/T)CCTGCCNCA(A/G);
CTGGGCT(A/T)CCTGCCNCA(A/G)GA;
GGCTACCTGCC(C/T)CA(A/G)GAN(C/T);

GCCCG(G/A)TCCTTCAG(G/A)TGNAC;
TCCTCATG(A/G)TGCAC(A/G)(T/A)ANTC;

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ATGTCCTCATG(A/G)TG(C/G)AC(A/G)(A/T)A; and GACAC(A/G)TCCTCATG(A/G)TG(A/G)TA.

Here, symbols such as A/G mean mixture primers between A and G.

Since homologous polypeptides share common characteristics at the corresponding positions within the molecules, when the corresponding amino acid sequences are used for synthesizing PCR primers, the lengths of the PCR products reflect the characteristics of the domain structure in each polypeptide with respect to the positions. Considering the lengths of a codon (3 bp) and an exon (100 bp on average) in a human gene, we synthesized the 3 bp ladder markers (53 to 113 bp) by PCR using the series of primers and pUC18 as the template. An electrophoretic image of these 3 bp ladder marker and a 10 bp DNA ladder marker (BRL) are shown in Figure 2. The markers were electrophoresed along with the PCR products side by side in a non-continuous buffer solution system (Ito, T., Hohjoh, H. and Sakaki, Y., Electrophoresis 14: 278-282, 1993) on a non-denaturing PAGE (10%) gel (Figure 3).

Each PCR mixture (Sambrook, J., et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1989) contained 0.5 μg of human genomic DNA. The mixture was incubated at 94°C for 1 minute, and subjected to 3 cycles of [94°C for 30 seconds, 37°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds], followed by 25 cycles of [94°C for 30 seconds, 45°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds].

The DNA bands of expected lengths were cloned and their sequences determined. Among the 33 clones (59 to 74 bp) derived from the 12 bands that were produced by the nested PCR using a certain primer pair (corresponding to the peptide sequences 5'"GYLPQD" and 3'"FVHHEDI"), the clones of 65 bp were especially amplified 6 to 21 fold. It became clear that the genomic DNA sequence containing the 65 bp fragment has a 106 bp exon encoding 35 amino acid residues that are part of the PAS-B domain consisting of a total of 125 amino acids. We isolated the corresponding cDNA and named human PER (hPER) cDNA. Next, we cloned a mouse homologue (mPer) cDNA using the hPER cDNA as a probe. The nucleotide sequences determined are shown in SEQ ID NO: 3 for hPER, and SEQ ID NO: 4 for mPer. FISH revealed that the hPER gene and the mPer gene were located at 17p12-13.1 and

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11B, respectively, which are gene loci in synteny between the two species.

The cDNA sequences of hPER and mPer contain ORF's that are expected to encode 1,290 amino acid residues and 1,291 amino acid residues, respectively. (See Figure 5. The putative amino acid sequence of the hPER gene product is shown in SEQ ID NO: 3, and that of the mPer gene product in SEQ ID NO: 4.) The amino acid identity between hPER and mPER is 92%, clearly indicating that hPER and mPer are conserved between the two species (Figure 5). A homology search using the BLAST program on non-overlapping amino acid databases demonstrated that the two mammalian PER's showed the highest homology with dPER (type A) (Citri, Y., et al., Nature 326:42-47, Significant homologies between the mammalian PER and the Drosophila PER were concentrated on five domains (Figures 4 and 5): I) N-terminal homologous regions (residues 44 to 131 of hPER and mPER); II) PAS-A (residues 217 to 282 for both homologues); III) PAS-B (residues 338 to 456 for both homologues) and its immediate downstream sequence (residues 457 to 485 for both homologues); IV) a short segment corresponding to the downstream region from the site (residue 589) of the per S mutation (which shortens the circadian period) (residues 624 to 645 for both homologues); and V) regions homologous with the PER-C C-terminal region (residues 1006 to 1050 for hPER and residues 1005 to 1049 for mPER), subsequent serine-glycine (SG) repeats (residues 1051 to 1072 for hPER and residues 1050 to 1071 for mPER), and further downstream homologous sequences (residues 1073 to 1108 for hPER and residues 1072 to 1107 for mPER). The homology in these regions are 44%, 47%, 56%, 64%, and 37%, respectively (Figure 4). Although the PAS domains (regions II and III) of the PER homologues are fairly homologous to the corresponding region of dPER, other regions also show high homologies. Five structural domains and functional domains have been identified in dPER: a) the nuclear localization signal (NLS) (residues 66 to 79) (Vosshall, L. B., et al., Science 263: 1606-1609, 1996); b) the PAS domain (residues 233 to 490) necessary for dPER to interact with the NLS of TIM (Saez, L. and Young, M. W., Neuron 17: 911-920, 1996); c) the cytoplasmic localization domain (CLD)

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(residues 453 to 511) located downstream from the PAS-B repeats (Saez, L. and Young, M. W., Neuron 17: 911-920, 1996); d) the PER-C domain (residues 524 to 685) which interacts with the PAS domain in the self-polypeptide (Huang, Z. J., et al., Science 267: 1169-1172, 1995); and e) the threonine-glycine (TG) repeats (residues 694 to 748) and the immediate downstream region (residues 749 to 868) which control the rhythm of the species-specific mating song of Drosophila (Wheeler, D. A., et al., Science 251: 1082-1085, 1991). Thus, NLS, PAS, CLD, the two domains within PER-C, and the TG repeats and a segment next to its C-terminus in each mammalian PER are arranged in exactly the same order as in dPER. Interestingly, the TG repeats of dPER are replaced with short SG repeats in the C-terminal halves of the PER homologues (Figure 5). This segment, which is adjacent to PER-C, and the sequence homologous to the C-terminal side of the TG repeats are located approximately 350 bases downstream from the original locations in dPER (Figure 4). These regions are also highly conserved in both the human and the mouse (Figure 5). segments (C1-C6) that are highly conserved among different Drosophila species are seen (Figure 4) (Colot, H. V., et al., EMBO J. 7: 3929-3937, 1988). Like in the silkmoth homologue of PER, the parts of the mammalian PER that are homologous with dPER are concentrated on the regions corresponding to C1-C3 of dPER (Figure 4) (Reppert, S.M., et al., Neuron 13: 1167-1176, 1994). Considering these observations, hPER and mPer are conclusively the structural homologues of per.

Example 2 Expression of hPER and mPer

The expression patterns of hPER and mPer were examined by northern hybridization according to the method of Church and Gilbert (Church, G. M. and Gilbert, W., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81: 1991-1995, 1984). The filters were purchased from Clontech. The results are shown in Figure 6 (hPER) and Figure 7 (mPer). The expression product of approximately 4.6 kb was detected in all the tissues tested from the adult human and the mouse. However, the levels of the hPER/mPer transcription product are not uniform as compared with those of glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (G3PDH),

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which is an enzyme in the glycolytic pathway and is abundantly and relatively constantly expressed in every cell. The wide distribution of the hPER/mPer expression is not surprising because in *Drosophila* the per expression has been detected in many tissues except the brain (Liu, X., et al., Genes Dev. 2: 228-238, 1988; Saez, L. and Young, M. W., Mol. Cell. Biol. 8: 5378-5385, 1988).

Example 3 Distribution of the mPer cDNA in the mouse brain

The distribution of the mPer cDNA in the mouse brain was examined by in situ hybridization. Continuous cortical sections (40 um thickness) of the mouse brain were prepared in the cryostat. In situ hybridization and determination of mRNA are described in the literature reference (e.g., Ban, Y., Shigeyoshi, Y. and Okamura, H., J. Neurosci. 17: 3920-3931, 1997). The 33P-labeled probes used in the hybridization were the sense and the antisense strands on the 5' side of the mPer cRNA (nucleotide positions 538-1752; data not shown). After the signals were converted into relative optical concentrations using the 14C-acrylic acid standard (Amersham, Inc. Plc.), the radioactivity was analyzed on each section on the BioMax film (Kodak) using a microcomputer connected to an image analyzer (MCID, Imaging Research, Inc.). These data were standardized against the difference in signal intensities between the equivalent regions of SCN and corpus callosum. The intensities of optical concentrations in the sections covering from the rostral end to the caudal end of SCN (10 pieces per mouse) were added, and the total was used as the measured value of the mPer mRNA quantity of this region. As a result, weak signals were detected from most brain areas including the cortical structures and non-cortical structures. Stronger mPer mRNA signals were detected from the pyramidal cell layer of piriform cortex, periventricular regions of the caudate putamen, many of the thalamic nuclei, and the granular layer of cerebellar cortex. Surprisingly, the highest mPer expression level in the brain was observed in SCN at a specific time (Figures 8 and 9; explained below).

In order to examine the time dependence of the mPer expression in SCN, mice were synchronized to an environment by keeping them

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under the 12 h light/12 h dark (LD) conditions. The mPer mRNA was quantified by in situ hybridization and the competitive RT-PCR method. The competitive RT-PCR was performed as follows. First, we prepared mouse brain sections (0.5 mm thickness) in the "Mouse Brain Matrix" (Neuroscience, Inc., Tokyo). Using a microdissection (600 um diameter), SCN was pressed out symmetrically from the frozen sections under stereoscopic microscope. Total RNA was extracted from SCN (n=4) using TRIZOL solution (BRL), treated with DNase I (Stratagene), and purified using TRIZOL LS solution (BRL). "SUPERSCRIPT Preamplification System" (BRL) was used to reverse-transcribe approximately 1 µg of RNA, and the cDNAs of mPer and β -actin were quantified by the competitive PCR method. The PCR products were electrophoresed on a non-denaturing PAGE gel (5.5%), stained with "SYBR Green" (Molecular Probes), and the DNA in appropriate bands was quantified with "FMBI011 fluoroimage analyzer" (Hitachi). The competitive DNA fragments for mPer and β -actin were constructed by making internal deletions in the respective cDNAs. mPer, mPer competitive factor, β -actin, and β -actin competitive factor were 482 bp, 246 bp, 1228 bp, and 1044 bp, respectively.

These two methods (in situ hybridization and the competitive RT-PCR method) produced similar oscillation profiles in LD (Figures 8 and 10; upper panels). The mPer mRNA quantity reached a peak in the light condition (from ZT4 to ZT8; ZT indicates the time under the LD condition as in Figures 8 to 10), and fell to a minimum in the dark condition (from ZT16 to ZT20) (Figure 9; upper panel). Moreover, under the constant dark condition (DD), there were free-run changes (Figures 8 and 10; lower panels), in which the mPer mRNA levels reached a peak between CT4 and CT8 (CT indicates the time under the DD condition as in Figures 8 to 10) and fell to a minimum between CT16 and CT20 (Figure 9; lower panel). The mPer mRNA in SCN is expressed with a strong and autonomous circadian period under the constant dark condition as described above, suggesting that this gene functions as a circadian rhythm pacemaker. Changes of the mPer mRNA in SCN with a circadian rhythm resemble the nervous activities in this brain region (Inouye, S-T. and

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Kawamura, H., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 76: 5962-5966, 1979; Schwarts, W. J. and Gainer, H., Science 197: 1089-1092, 1977; Gillette, M. U. and Reppert, S. M., Brain Res. Bull. 19: 135-139, 1987), reaching a peak in the daytime and falling to a minimum during the night. mPer may function as a controlling factor of the nervous activities in SCN.

Industrial Applicability

The present invention provides novel mammalian proteins and their genes involved in the circadian period. The proteins and the DNAs of the present invention are expected to be able to correct abnormalities of the circadian rhythm in the mammals, and would thus be useful for treating disorders related to circadian rhythms, such as sleep phase delay syndrome, sleep phase progression syndrome, non-circadian sleep-wake syndrome, irregular sleep-wake disorder, and time difference syndrome (so-called jet lag). They are also applicable to the labor and health management of irregular night time workers and to the prevention of such disorders as night poriomania in dementia.

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CLAIMS

- 1. A protein derived from a mammal whose expression level in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) fluctuates with a circadian period.
 - 2. A protein of claim 1, wherein the mammal is a human.
 - 3. A protein of claim 1, wherein the mammal is a mouse.
- 4. A protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) comprising the amino acid sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 1 or said sequence in which one or more amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added.
- 5. A protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) comprising the amino acid sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 2 or said sequence in which one or more amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added.
- 15 \sqrt{6.} A protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) encoded by the DNA having a sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or by DNA that hybridizes with the DNA described in SEQ ID NO: 3.
- 7. A protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) encoded by the DNA having a sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 4 or by DNA that hybridizes with the DNA described in SEQ ID NO: 4.
 - 8. DNA encoding the protein of any one of claims 1 to 5.
 - 9. DNA having the sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3 or DNA that hybridizes with the DNA having the sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 3, wherein the DNA encodes a protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN).
 - 10. DNA having the sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 4 or DNA that hybridizes with the DNA having the sequence described in SEQ ID NO: 4, wherein the DNA encodes a protein involved in the formation of circadian rhythm in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN).
 - 11. A vector carrying the DNA of any one of claims 8 to 10.
 - 12. A transformant expressibly retaining the DNA of any one of claims 8 to 10.
- 35 13. A method for producing the protein of any one of claims 1 to 7, the method comprising culturing the transformant of claim 12.

ABSTRACT

A human gene and a mouse gene corresponding to Drosophila period gene which is known to be involved in the circadian period. The proteins and DNAs are applicable to the treatment of diseases 5 relating to the circadian rhythm such as sleep phase delay syndorom, sleep phase progression syndrom, non-circadian sleep-wake syndrome, irregular sleep-wake disorder, and time difference syndrome (so-called jet lag), and to the labor and health management of irregular night time workers and the prevention of such disorders as night poriomania in dementia.

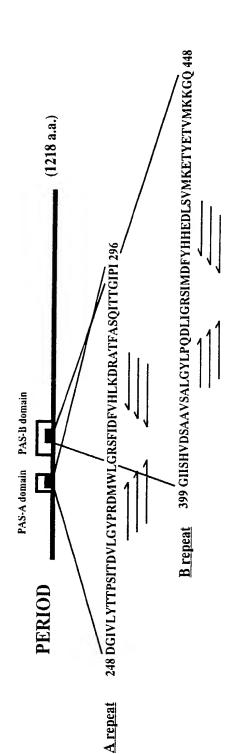


Figure 2

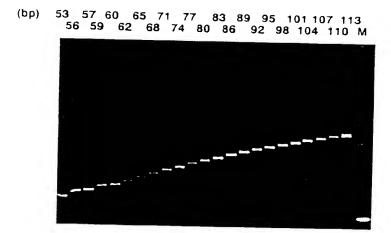


Figure 3

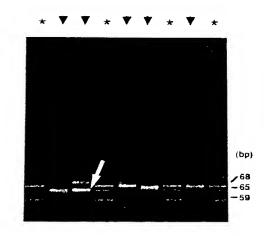
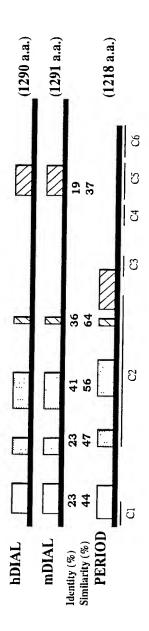


Figure 4



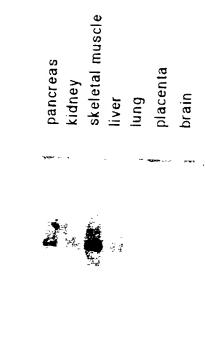
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Figure 5

hD IAL	MSGPLEGADGGGDPRPGEPPCPGGVPSPGAPOHRPCPGPSI AFDTMAN MSGSGNIPSWEDERGASQRSSHSSSSGNCKDSALLETTESSKSTNSQSPSPPSSSIAYSLI	
PERIO	D	9;
hDIAL	SASSEODMFSTSGCSSEQSARATTQKELMTALRELKLRLPPERRGKG-RSGTLATLQYALACVKQVQANQEYYQQKS-LEEGE-CCSMDMSTYTLEELEHITT	210
motal Perio	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	210
hDIAL	EY	
mDIAL PERIO	EY	289 289 309
hDIAL mDIAL PERIO	DFTQEKSVFCRIR-GG-PDRDPGPRYQPFRLT-PY-V-TKIRVSD-GAPAQPCCLL-X-ARRATHSGYEAD-RIPPDK-RIPTTRHTPSCLFQDVTERAAPLISTIPQDL DFTQEKSVFCRIR-GG-PDRDPGPRYQPFRLT-PY-V-TKIRVSD-GAPAQPCCLL-X-ARRAHSGYEAD-RIPPDK-RIFTTRHTPSCLFQDVTERAAPLISTIDQOL DFCVMLRRYRGLKSGGFGVIGRPVSYEPFRIGLTPREAPEEARPDNYNVSNGTNMLIVICATPIKSSYKYPDRILGQKSPXFAIRHTATGIISHVDSAAVSALGYLEQDD	388 388 419
	* 0 00 ** *0**** 0 0 * 0 * * * * * * *	419
hdial mdial Perior		493 493 523
	0* 00 * 4 * * 0 * 00 000 * * 4 * * 0 * * 00 * * 00 * * 00	
hDIAL mDIAL	RRILLQPVHSPSPTGLCGVGAVTSPGPLHSFGSSSDSNGGDARGFGPPAPVTFQGICKDVHLVKHGGGLFIBSRARPQSRPRLPATGTFKAKALPCQSPDPELEAGSAP RRILLQPVHSSSPTGLCGVGPLMSPGPLHSFGSSSSNGGDARGFGPRAPVTFQGICKDVHLVHGGGST-TS-TS-TS-TS-TS-TS-TS-TS-TS-TS-TS-TS-T	603 603
PERIOL	TRIKEDIVKRLAETVSRP-SDTV-KQEVSRRCQALASFME-TIMBEVSRADL-K-LEL-PHE-NELTVSERDSVMLGEISPHHDYTDSKS-STETP-P	612
hDIAL mDIAL	VQAPLALVPEEAERKEASSC 7/Q NYLISALAYLESTYKESTYKRKCASSSSYTTSSASDDDRQRTGPVSVGTKKDPPSAALSGEGATPRKEPVVGGTLSPLALANKAE DQASLALAPEEPERKETSGC 7/QXYZ ISALAYLESCYAPSTYKRKCASSSSYTASSASDDDKQRAGPVPVGAKKDPSSAMLSGEGATPRKEPVVGGTLSPLALANKAE	713 713
PERIOD	**************************************	653
hDIAL mDIAL PERIOD	SVVSVTSQCSFSSTIVHVGDKKPPESDIIMMEDLPGLAPGPAPSPAPSPTVAPDPAPDATRPVGLTKAVLSLHTOKERQAFLSRPRDLGRLRGLDSSSTAPSALGERGCH SVVSVTSQCSPSSTIVHVGDKKPPESDIIMMEDLPGLAPGPAPSPAPSPTVAPDPTPDAYRPVGLTKAVLSLHTOKERQAFLNRPRDLGRLRGLDTSSVAPSAPGCH	823 820
hDIAL mDIAL PERIOD	HGPAPPSRRHCRSKAKRSRHH—ONPRAEAPCTVSHPSFVPPSTTWPTPPATTPPPATVQFYPLEVFSPRGGPQPLPPAPTSVPPAAPPAPLVTPNVALVLPNTLFPTP HGPIPPGRRHKCRSKAKRSRHHHKOTPRPETPCYVSHPSFVPPSSGPWPPPPATTPFPANVQFYPLFVFSPRGGPQPLPPAPTSVSPATFPSPLVTFNVALVLFNYLFPTP	931 930
hDIAL mDIAL	SS TY CHALOT PARGEPT PASHS PSPSLPAL PPSPPHRPDSPLFNSRCSSPLQLNLLQLEEL PRAEGAAVAGG PG \SACRY ASACRY ASACRY TESANORAL SCSS	1040
PERIOD	PS IP IGVSQAFVEGPPTPASHS PSPSLPPPPLSPPHRPDSPLFNSRCSSPLQLNLLQLEESPRTEGGAAAGG PG ABADY NEW TANKEN TO THE MODIL COMPANY NEW TO THE PROPERTY NEW TANKEN TO THE PROPERTY NEW TO THE PROPERTY NE	1039 689
hDIAL	DOLAND DEDBETT TO THE TOTAL THE	1119
mDIAL PERIOD	rz Meriodalatatatetetetetetetetetetetetetetetetet	1118 798
hdial mdial Period	QVIKYVLQDPIWLLNANADQRVMMTYQVPSRDMTSVLKQDRERLR-AMQKQQFRFSEDQRBELGAVHSWVRKGQLFRALDVMACVDCGSSTQDPGHPDDPLFSELDGLGL QVIKCVLQDPIWLLHANADQRVMMTYQVPSRDAASVLKQDRERLR-AMQKQQFRPSEDQRRELGAVHSWVRKGQLFRALDVMACVDCGSSVQDPGHSDDPLFSELDGLGL ANDTLKMLEYSGPGHGIKRGGSH-SWEGGEANKFKQQLTLGTDAIKGAAGSAGGAVGTGGVGSGGAGVAGGGGSGTGVAGTPEGRATTTSGTGTPGGAGGGGGAGAAAAAG	1228 1227 907
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PERIOD	svagdynsdppcsssnpannkkytdsngnsddmdgsspssfyssfykttdgsbsppdtekdpkhrklksnstseskimehpdedgtqhgdg	1218

Figure 6



G3PDH

(kb)

9.5 7.5

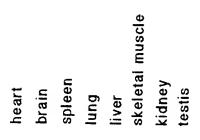
4.4

2.4

1.4



Figure 7





(kb)

9.5 7.5

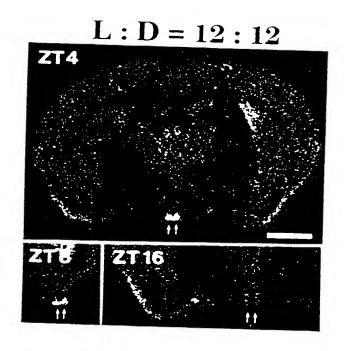
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2.4

1.4

G3PDH

Figure 8



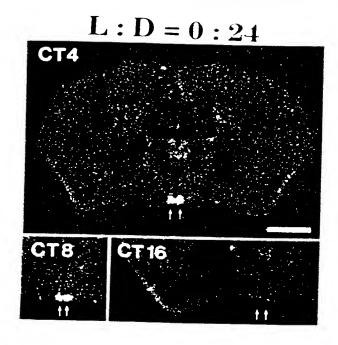
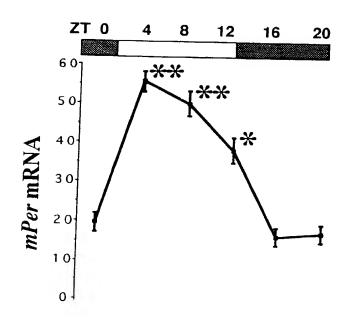


Figure 9



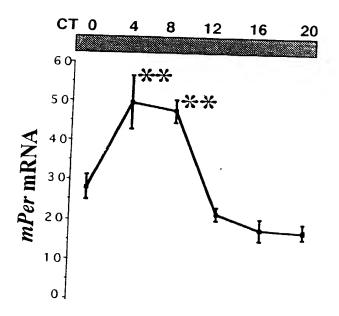
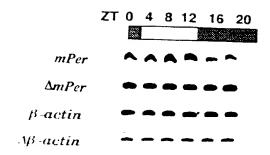
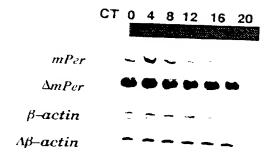


Figure 10





Docket No. SPO-108P

JUN 0 5 2000

DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63) AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; and

I believe that I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below), or an original, first, and joint inventor (if place) names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled MAMMALIAN

GENES INVOLVED IN CIRCADIAN PERIODS the specification for which

is attached hereto.		
☑ was filed on September 11, 1998, as PCT International Application No.	PCT/JP98/04125	_

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

Lacknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119 and/or §365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Application	Country	Filing Date	Priority Claimed
Serial No.			
9/267846	JP	September 12, 1997	Yes

I hereby claim priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code \$119 of any provisional application(s) for patent listed below:

Filing Date Application Priority Claimed Serial No.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35. United States Code, §120 and/or §365 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Filing Date Status (patented, Serial No. pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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> I hereby appoint the following persons registered to practice before the Patent and Trademark Office as my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation to prosecute this application and all divisions and continuations thereof and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: David R. Saliwanchik, Reg. No. 31,794; Jeff Lloyd, Reg. No. 35,589; Doran R. Pace, Reg. No. 38.261; Christine Q. McLeod, Reg. No. 36,213; Jay M. Sanders, Reg. No. 39.355; James S. Parker, Reg. No. 40,119; Jean Kyle, Reg. No. 36,987; Frank C. Eisenschenk, Reg. No. P-45,332; Seth M. Blum, Reg. No. P-45,489.

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I further request that all telephone communications be directed to:

Doran R. Pace 352-375-8100

SPO-108

SEQUENCE LISTING

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Ser Ala Leu Leu Glu Thr Thr Glu Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Asn Ser Gln 85 90 95

Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ala Tyr Ser Leu Leu Ser Ala

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Ser	Ala 130		g Ala	ı Arg	Thr	Gln 135		: Glu	Leu	Met	Thr 140	Ala	Leu	ı Arg	Glu
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Cys	Ser	Met 195	Asp	Met	Ser	Thr	Tyr 200	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu 205	Glu	His	Ile
Thr	Ser 210	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Gln 215	Asn	Gln	Asp	Thr	Phe 220	Ser	Val	Ala	Val
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Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro 260	Gln	Asp	Val		Val 265	Phe	Tyr	Gly		Thr 270	Ala	Pro
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Arg Asp Phe Thr Gln Glu Lys Ser Val Phe Cys Arg Ile Arg Gly Gly

300

295

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Туг	Va.	l Th	r Ly:	s Il		ya)	l Se	r Asj	9 Gl; 330		a Pro	Ala	ı Glr	335	Cys
Cys	Lei	ı Le	u Ile 340		a Glu	ı Arg	; Ile	His 345		r Gly	' Tyr	Glu	ı Ala 350		Arg
Ile	Pro	9 Pro) Lys	s Arg	Ile	Phe 360		Thi	Arg	; His	Thr 365		Ser	Cys
Leu	Phe 370		ı Asp	va.	Asp	Glu 375		Ala	ı Ala	l Pro	Leu 380	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Leu
Pro 385	Gln	Asp	Leu	. Leu	Gly 390	Ala	. Pro	Val	Leu	Leu 395	Phe	Leu	His	Pro	Glu 400
Asp	Arg	Pro	Leu	Met 405	Leu	Ala	Ile	His	Lys 410	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gln	Leu 415	Ala
Gly	Gln	Pro	Phe 420		His	Ser	Pro	Ile 425	Arg	Phe	Cys	Ala	Arg 430	Asn	Gly
Glu	Tyr	Val 435	Thr	Met	Asp	Thr	Ser 440	Trp	Ala	Gly	Phe	Val 445	His	Pro	Trp
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Pro 465	Leu	Asn	Glu	Asp	Val 470	Phe	Thr	Pro	Pro	Ala 475	Pro	Ser	Pro		Pro 480
Ser	Leu	Asp	Thr	Asp 485	Ile	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ser 490	Glu	Gln	Ile		Arg 495	Leu
Leu	Leu	Gln	Pro 500	Val	His	Ser		Ser 505	Pro	Thr	Gly		Cys 510	Gly '	Val

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Pro Leu Ala Leu Ala Asn Lys Ala Glu Ser Val Val Ser Val Thr Ser

705					710					715					720
Gln	. Cys	s Ser	Phe	Ser 725		Thr	Ile	e Val	His 730		Gly	Asp	Lys	Lys 735	Pro
Pro	Glu	Ser	Asp 740		Ile	Met	Met	Glu 745		Leu	Pro	Gly	750	Ala	Pro
Gly	Pro	Ala 755		Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro 760	Ser	Pro	Thr	Val	Ala 765	. Pro	Asp	Pro
Ala	Pro 770		Ala	Tyr	Arg	Pro 775	Val	Gly	Leu	Thr	Lys 780	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser
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Leu	Gly	Arg	Leu	Arg 805	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ser	Ser 810	Ser	Thr	Ala	Pro	Ser 815	Ala
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His	His	Cys 835	Arg	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys 840	Arg	Ser	Arg	His	His 845	Gln	Asn	Pro
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Ser 865	Thr	Pro	Trp	Pro	Thr 870	Pro	Pro	Ala	Thr	Thr 875	Pro	Phe	Pro		Val 880
Val	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Pro 885	Leu	Pro	Val	Phe	Ser 890	Pro	Arg	Gly	Gly	Pro 895	Gln
Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro 900	Ala	Pro	Thr	Ser	Val 905	Pro	Pro	Ala		Phe 910	Pro	Ala

Pro Leu Val Thr Pro Met Val Ala Leu Val Leu Pro Asn Tyr Leu Phe Pro Thr Pro Ser Ser Tyr Pro Tyr Gly Ala Leu Gln Thr Pro Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Ser His Ser Pro Ser Pro Ser Leu Pro Ala Leu Pro Pro Ser Pro Pro His Arg Pro Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asn Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser Pro Leu Gln Leu Asn Leu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Leu Pro Arg Ala Glu Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly Pro Pro Pro Ser Ala Glu Ala Ala Glu Pro Glu Ala Arg Leu Ala Glu Val Thr Glu Ser Ser Asn Gln Asp Ala Leu Ser Gly Ser Ser Asp Leu Leu Glu Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Ser Arg Ser Gly Thr Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Ser Leu Gly Ser Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser His Glu Gly Gly Ser Thr Ser Ala Ser Ile Thr Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Ser His Thr Ser Lys Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ile Asp Ser Ser Glu Ala Glu Ala Gly Ala Ala Arg Gly Gly Ala Glu Pro Gly Asp Gln

Val Ile Lys Tyr Val Leu Gln Asp Pro Ile Trp Leu Leu Met Ala Asn 1125 1130 1135

Ala Asp Gln Arg Val Met Met Thr Tyr Gln Val Pro Ser Arg Asp Met 1140 1145 1150

Thr Ser Val Leu Lys Gln Asp Arg Glu Arg Leu Arg Ala Met Gln Lys 1155 1160 1165

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His Ser Trp Val Arg Lys Gly Gln Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Asp Val Met 1185 1190 1195 1200

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Ala Asn Gln Glu Tyr Tyr Gln Gln Trp Ser Leu Glu Glu Gly Glu Pro

Су	s Ala	199		p Me	t Sei	Thi	r Tyı 200		r Le	u Gli	u Gli	1 Let 205		ı His	s Ile
Thi	210		л Ту	r Th	r Leu	1 Arg 215		n Gla	n Ası	p Thi	r Phe 220		· Val	Ala	a Val
Ser 225		e Lei	ı Thi	e Gly	7 Arg 230		e Val	Туі	r Ile	e Sei 235		ı GIn	ı Ala	. Gly	Val 240
Lev	ı Leu	ı Arg	g Cys	245		Asp	Val	Phe	250		/ Ala	. Arg	Phe	Ser 255	·Glu
Leu	Leu	Ala	. Pro 260		ı Asp	Val	Gly	Val 265		e Tyr	Gly	Ser	Thr 270	Thr	Pro
Ser	Arg	Leu 275		Thr	Trp	Gly	Thr 280	Gly	Thr	· Ser	Ala	Gly 285	Ser	Gly	Leu
Lys	Asp 290	Phe	Thr	Gln	Glu	Lys 295	Ser	Val	Phe	Cys	Arg 300	Ile	Arg	Gly	Gly
Pro 305	Asp	Arg	Asp	Pro	Gly 310	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Pro 315	Phe	Arg	Leu	Thr	Pro 320
Tyr	Val	Thr	Lys	Ile 325	Arg	Val	Ser	Asp	Gly 330	Ala	Pro	Ala	Gln	Pro 335	Cys
Cys	Leu	Leu	Ile 340	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ile	His 345	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Ala 350	Pro	Arg
Ile	Pro	Pro 355	Asp	Lys	Arg	Ile	Phe 360	Thr	Thr	Arg		Thr 365	Pro	Ser	Cys
Leu	Phe 370	Gln	Asp	Val	Asp	Glu 375	Arg	Ala	Ala	Pro	Leu 380	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Leu
Pro 385	Gln	Asp	Leu	Leu	Gly 390	Ala	Pro	Val	Leu	Leu 395	Phe	Leu	His		Glu 400

Asp Arg Pro Leu Met Leu Ala Ile His Lys Lys Ile Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Gln Pro Phe Asp His Ser Pro Ile Arg Phe Cys Ala Arg Asn Gly Glu Tyr Val Thr Met Asp Thr Ser Trp Ala Gly Phe Val His Pro Trp Ser Arg Lys Val Ala Phe Val Leu Gly Arg His Lys Val Arg Thr Ala Pro Leu Asn Glu Asp Val Phe Thr Pro Pro Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro Ser Leu Asp Ser Asp Ile Gln Glu Leu Ser Glu Gln Ile His Arg Leu Leu Leu Gln Pro Val His Ser Ser Ser Pro Thr Gly Leu Cys Gly Val Gly Pro Leu Met Ser Pro Gly Pro Leu His Ser Pro Gly Ser Ser Ser Asp Ser Asn Gly Gly Asp Ala Glu Gly Pro Gly Pro Pro Ala Pro Val Thr Phe Gln Gln Ile Cys Lys Asp Val His Leu Val Lys His Gln Gly Gln Gln Leu Phe Ile Glu Ser Arg Ala Lys Pro Pro Pro Arg Pro Arg Leu Leu Ala Thr Gly Thr Phe Lys Ala Lys Val Leu Pro Cys Gln Ser

Pro Asn Pro Glu Leu Glu Val Ala Pro Val Pro Asp Gln Ala Ser Leu

		595					600					605			
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Tyr 625	Gln	Gln	Ile	Asn	Cys 630	Leu	Asp	Ser	Ile	Leu 635	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Se 1
Cys	Asn	Ile	Pro	Ser 645	Thr	Thr	Lys	Arg	Lys 650		Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser 655	
Tyr	Thr	Ala	Ser 660	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asp 665	Asp	Lys	Gln	Arg	Ala 670	Gly	Pro
Val	Pro	Val 675	Gly	Ala	Lys	Lys	Asp 680	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ala	Met 685	Leu	Ser	Gly
Glu	Gly 690	Ala	Thr	Pro	Arg	Lys 695	Glu	Pro	Val	Val	Gly 700	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser
Pro 705	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asn 710	Lys	Ala	Glu	Ser	Val 715	Val	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser 720
Gln	Cys	Ser	Phe	Ser 725	Ser	Thr	Ile	Val	His 730	Val	Gly	Asp	Lys	Lys 735	Pro
Pro	Glu	Ser	Asp 740	Ile	Ile	Met	Met	Glu 745	Asp	Leu	Pro	Gly	Leu 750	Ala	Pro
3ly	Pro	Ala. 755	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro 760	Ser	Pro	Thr	Val	Ala 765	Pro	Asp	Pro
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Leu Gly Arg Leu Arg Gly Leu Asp Thr Ser Ser Val Ala Pro Ser Ala Pro Gly Cys His His Gly Pro Ile Pro Pro Gly Arg Arg His His Cys Arg Ser Lys Ala Lys Arg Ser Arg His His His Gln Thr Pro Arg Pro Glu Thr Pro Cys Tyr Val Ser His Pro Ser Pro Val Pro Ser Ser Gly Pro Trp Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Thr Thr Pro Phe Pro Ala Met Val Gln Pro Tyr Pro Leu Pro Val Phe Ser Pro Arg Gly Gly Pro Gln Pro Leu Pro Pro Ala Pro Thr Ser Val Ser Pro Ala Thr Phe Pro Ser Pro Leu Val Thr Pro Met Val Ala Leu Val Leu Pro Asn Tyr Leu Phe Pro Thr Pro Pro Ser Tyr Pro Tyr Gly Val Ser Gln Ala Pro Val Glu Gly Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Ser His Ser Pro Ser Pro Ser Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Leu Ser Pro Pro His Arg Pro Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asn Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser Pro Leu Gln Leu Asn Leu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Pro 980, Arg Thr Glu Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly

Pro Leu Pro Pro Ser Glu Glu Thr Ala Glu Pro Glu Ala Arg Leu Val 1010 1015 1020

Glu Val Thr Glu Ser Ser Asn Gln Asp Ala Leu Ser Gly Ser Ser Asp 1025 1030 1035 1040

Leu Leu Glu Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Ser Arg Ser Gly Thr Gly Ser 1045 1050 1055

Ala Ala Ser Gly Ser Leu Gly Ser Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Ser 1060 1065 1070

Gly Ser His Glu Gly Gly Ser Thr Ser Ala Ser Ile Thr Arg Ser Ser 1075 1080 1085

Gln Ser Ser His Thr Ser Lys Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ile Asp Ser Ser Glu 1090 1095 1100

Ala Glu Ala Gly Ala Ala Arg Ala Arg Thr Glu Pro Gly Asp Gln Val 1105 1110 1115 1120

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Asp Gln Arg Val Met Met Thr Tyr Gln Val Pro Ser Arg Asp Ala Ala 1140 1145 1150

Ser Val Leu Lys Gln Asp Arg Glu Arg Leu Arg Ala Met Gln Lys Gln 1155 1160 1165

Gln Pro Arg Phe Ser Glu Asp Gln Arg Arg Glu Leu Gly Ala Val His 1170 1175 1180

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Cys Val Asp Cys Gly Ser Ser Val Gln Asp Pro Gly His Ser Asp Asp

144

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His Arg Pro Cys Pro Gly Pro Ser Leu Ala Asp Asp Thr Asp Ala Asn

45

40

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						cca Pro										480
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				cag Gln												816
				acc Thr												864
				cag Gln												912
				cca Pro												960
				atc Ile 325												1008
				gca Ala												1056

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116	e Pro	355 355		Lys	s Arg	g Ile	Phe 360		r Thi	r Ar	g Hi			o Se	r Cys	
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Leu			Asp	Val	Asp			Ala	ı Ala	a Pro	Let	ı Lei	ı Gly	у Туг	r Leu	
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385					390					395					400	
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						Phe										1110
465					470					475					480	
tcc	ctø	ga c	act	ora t	ato	000	~ 0 ~	0+5	+	~~~						1.400
						cag Gln										1488
		•		485					490	JIU	4111	110		495	มอน	
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					tgt Cys 550											1680
					gag Glu											1728
					acg Thr											1776
	_				gag Glu											1824
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tat	acc	aco	tcc	tca	ı gc	tet	gao	gac	gao	agg	g cas	g agg	aca	ggi	t cca	2016
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	HIS	Thr	Gln	Lys		Glu	Gln	Ala			Ser	Arg	Phe			
785					790					795					800	
cto	ør ør ሶ	200	cta	o or t	ar ar n	o t o			+ a +	tos	0.00	~ 0 ±		.		0440 -
V 115	886	46 5	UUE	υдι	550	CLC	gau	agu	LCL	LCC	aca	gct	CCC	cca	gcc	2448 📑

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	ca ggc ccc agc ctg ro Gly Pro Ser Leu 40		
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	t tct cat agt tcc r Ser His Ser Ser 70		

Ser Ala Leu Leu Glu Thr Thr Glu Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Asn Ser Gln 85 90 95																	
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acc ttg gcc aca ctg cag tac gct ctg gcc tgt gtc aag cag gtt cag Thr Leu Ala Thr Leu Gln Tyr Ala Leu Ala Cys Val Lys Gln Val Gln 165 170 175 gct aac cag gaa tat tac cag cag tgg agt ctg gag gag ggt gag cct Ala Asn Gln Glu Tyr Tyr Gln Gln Trp Ser Leu Glu Glu Gly Glu Pro 180 185 190 tgt gcc atg gac atg tct act tac acc ctg gag gaa ttg gag cat atc Cys Ala Met Asp Met Ser Thr Tyr Thr Leu Glu Glu Leu Glu His Ile 195 200 205 aca tcc gaa tac aca ctt cga aac cag gac acc ttc tct gtg gct gtg Thr Ser Glu Tyr Thr Leu Arg Asn Gln Asp Thr Phe Ser Val Ala Val 210 215 220	Leu	aaa				Pro	cca				Gly	aag				Gly	480
gct aac cag gaa tat tac cag cag tgg agt ctg gag gag ggt gag cct Ala Asn Gln Glu Tyr Tyr Gln Gln Trp Ser Leu Glu Glu Gly Glu Pro 180 185 190 tgt gcc atg gac atg tct act tac acc ctg gag gaa ttg gag cat atc Cys Ala Met Asp Met Ser Thr Tyr Thr Leu Glu Glu Leu Glu His Ile 195 200 205 aca tcc gaa tac aca ctt cga aac cag gac acc ttc tct gtg gct gtg Thr Ser Glu Tyr Thr Leu Arg Asn Gln Asp Thr Phe Ser Val Ala Val 210 215 220	acc				Leu	cag				Ala	tgt				Val	cag	528
tgt gcc atg gac atg tct act tac acc ctg gag gaa ttg gag cat atc Cys Ala Met Asp Met Ser Thr Tyr Thr Leu Glu Glu Leu Glu His Ile 195 200 205 aca tcc gaa tac aca ctt cga aac cag gac acc ttc tct gtg gct gtg Thr Ser Glu Tyr Thr Leu Arg Asn Gln Asp Thr Phe Ser Val Ala Val 210 215 220				Glu	tat				Trp	agt				Gly	gag		576
aca tcc gaa tac aca ctt cga aac cag gac acc ttc tct gtg gct gtg Thr Ser Glu Tyr Thr Leu Arg Asn Gln Asp Thr Phe Ser Val Ala Val 210 215 220			Met	gac				Tyr	acc					gag			624
			gaa					aac					tct				672
			ctg	aca	ggc			gtc	tat	att			cag	gca	ggt	gtc	720

Ser 225	Phe	Leu	Thr	Gly	Arg 230	Ile	Val	Tyr	Ile	Ser 235	Glu	Gln	Ala	Gly	Val 240	
								ttt Phe								768
								gtc Val 265								816
								ggc Gly								864
_	-			_	_	_		gtc Val		-	_		_			912
								tac Tyr								960
								gat Asp								1008
								cac His 345							cgg Arg	1056
								acc Thr								1104
								gct Ala								1152

															t gag o Glu	1200
385					390					395					400	
															g gca	1248
лэр	Arg	, rr	, ren	405		. Ala	, 11e	: HIS	410		i 116	e Lei	ı Gir	1 Let 415	ı Ala	
															ggg	1296
diy	UII	. Fru	420		nis	ser	Pro	425		; Pne	C y s	S Ala	a Arg 430	Asn	Gly	
															tgg	1344
Giu	lyr	435		мес	ASP	ınr	ser 440	Trp	Ala	. Gly	Phe	Val 445		Pro	Trp	
															gca	1392
ser	450	гìя	Val	Ala	rne	va.1 455	Leu	Gly	Arg	HIS	Lys 460	Val	Arg	Thr	Ala	
													cca			1440
465	Leu	ASII	GIU	ASP	470	Pne	Inr	Pro	Pro	475	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro 480	
													cat			1488
ser	Leu	ASP	ser	485	116	GIN	Glu	Leu	Ser 490	Glu	Gin	lle	His	Arg 495	Leu	
													tgt			1536
Leu	Leu	GIN	500	val	HIS	Ser	Ser	Ser 505	Pro	Thr	Gly	Leu	Cys 510	Gly	Val	
													tcc			1584
чlу	rro	515	met	ser	Pro		Pro 520	Leu	His	Ser		Gly 525	Ser	Ser	Ser	
gat	agc	aat	ggg	ggg	gac	gct	gag	ggg	cct	ggg	cct	cct	gct	cca	gtg	1632

															~
Asp	Ser 530	ı Gly	, Gly	/ Asp	Ala 535		ı Gly	Pro	Gly	Pro 540		Ala	. Pro	Val	
	Phe				Lys					Val				gga Gly 560	1680
				Glu										cgc Arg	1728
			Gly				gcc Ala 585								1776
		Glu					cca Pro								1824
							agg Arg								1872
							agc Ser								1920
							cgt Arg					Ser			1968
						Asp	gat Asp 665				Arg				2016
					Lys		ccg Pro			Ala					2064

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gag ggg gca act cct cgg aag gag cca gtg gtg gga ggc acc ctg agc Glu Gly Ala Thr Pro Arg Lys Glu Pro Val Val Gly Gly Thr Leu Ser ccg ctc gcc ctg gcc aat aag gca gag agc gtg gtg tcc gtc acc agt Pro Leu Ala Leu Ala Asn Lys Ala Glu Ser Val Val Ser Val Thr Ser cag tgt agc ttc agc tcc acc atc gtc cat gtg gga gac aag aag ccc Gln Cys Ser Phe Ser Ser Thr Ile Val His Val Gly Asp Lys Pro ccg gag tcg gac atc atc atg atg gaa gac ctg cct ggc ctg gcc cct Pro Glu Ser Asp Ile Ile Met Met Glu Asp Leu Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro gge cea gee eec agt eeg gee eec age eec aca gta gee eet gae eea Gly Pro Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro Ser Pro Thr Val Ala Pro Asp Pro acc cca gat gct tat cgc cca gtg ggt ctg acc aag gcc gtg ctg tcc Thr Pro Asp Ala Tyr Arg Pro Val Gly Leu Thr Lys Ala Val Leu Ser ctg cac aca cag aag gaa gag caa gcc ttc ctc aac cgc ttc aga gat Leu His Thr Gln Lys Glu Glu Gln Ala Phe Leu Asn Arg Phe Arg Asp ctt ggc agg ctt cgt gga ctt gac acc tct tct gtg gcc ccc tca gcc Leu Gly Arg Leu Arg Gly Leu Asp Thr Ser Ser Val Ala Pro Ser Ala cet gge tge cae cat gge eee att eee eet ggt ege ega eae eae tge Pro Gly Cys His His Gly Pro Ile Pro Pro Gly Arg Arg His His Cys cga tct aaa gca aag cgt tcc cgc cac cac cac cac cag acc ccc cgg

Arg	Ser	Lys 835	Ala	Lys	Arg	Ser	Arg 840	His	His	His	His	Gln 845	Thr	Pro	Arg	
														tct Ser		2592
														atg Met		2640
														cag Gln 895		2688
														tct Ser		2736
								_						ttc Phe		2784
														gag Glu		2832
														cca Pro		2880
														tcg Ser 975		2928
							Asn					Glu		tcc Ser		2976

			cca gga agc ag Pro Gly Ser Se 1005		3024
	ro Ser Glu Gl		cca gag gcc ag Pro Glu Ala Ar 1020		3072
			ctt tca ggc tc Leu Ser Gly Se 1035		3120
			cgc tcg ggc ac Arg Ser Gly Th O		3168
Ala Ala Ser G			ggc tct ggg tc Gly Ser Gly Se 10	r Gly Ser	3216
			agc atc acc cg Ser Ile Thr Ar 1085		3264
		s Tyr Phe Gly	agc atc gac tc Ser Ile Asp Se 1100		3312
			gag cct ggg ga Glu Pro Gly As 1115		3360
			ctg ctc atg gc Leu Leu Met Ala)		3408
gac cag cgt g	tc atg atg ac	a tac cag gtg	ccg tcc agg ga	t gca gcc	3456

Asp Gln Arg Val Met Met Thr Tyr Gln Val Pro Ser Arg Asp Ala Ala tct gtg ctg aag caa gac cgg gag agg ctc cgg gcc atg cag aaa cag Ser Val Leu Lys Gln Asp Arg Glu Arg Leu Arg Ala Met Gln Lys Gln cag cca cgg ttc tca gag gac cag agg cgg gaa ctg ggt gct gtg cac Gln Pro Arg Phe Ser Glu Asp Gln Arg Arg Glu Leu Gly Ala Val His tcc tgg gtc cgg aag ggc cag ctg cct cgg gcc ctt gat gtg atg gcg Ser Trp Val Arg Lys Gly Gln Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Asp Val Met Ala tgt gtg gac tgt ggc agc gtt caa gat cct ggc cac tct gat gac Cys Val Asp Cys Gly Ser Ser Val Gln Asp Pro Gly His Ser Asp Asp ccg ctc ttc tca gaa ctg gat gga ttg ggg ctg gag ccc atg gaa gag Pro Leu Phe Ser Glu Leu Asp Gly Leu Gly Leu Glu Pro Met Glu Glu ggt gga ggc gag ggt ggt ggg tgt ggt gtt ggc ggc ggt ggg ggt gat Gly Gly Glu Gly Gly Gly Cys Gly Val Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Asp ggt ggt gag gag gcc cag acc caa att ggg gct aag ggt tca agc tct Gly Glu Glu Ala Gln Thr Gln Ile Gly Ala Lys Gly Ser Ser Ser cag gac tot goc atg gag gaa gaa gag caa ggt ggg ggc toa toc agc Gln Asp Ser Ala Met Glu Glu Glu Glu Gln Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser Ser cca gct tta cct gca gaa gaa aac agc acc agc tag Pro Ala Leu Pro Ala Glu Glu Asn Ser Thr Ser

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